THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Another Three Hours' Examination of Mr. Lindsay.

"Where There is Money To Be Made Men Will Make It."

HOW LEET'S JOB WAS COVERED UP.

The Difference Between Concealing and "Not Advertising" a Fact.

LEET'S WHITE HOUSE MESS.

A New York Legislator Put Through His Catechism.

SPECIFIC CASES OF CORRUPTION.

The Senatorial Custom House Committee resumed anticeted in its proceedings than yesterday, and the Collector's room was crowded with spectators, any of whom were familiar faces to those who have attended the conventions of the various re-publican factions in this city. The following was

he evidence taken:—
Mr. L'ndsay recalled—In reference to my testimany yesterday in regard to what Mr. Haw told me about the Custom House I wish to repeat what I said yesterday; what I said was in substance corwas a bidder for the labor contract, in partnership with Mr. George K. Leet, and I think he said the rate of the contract was to be \$88,000; I also wish to add something to my testimony about the assessment papers that were circulated in the Custom House under Mr. Granell to raise funds for political purposes, but that I will do when Mr. Gaylord is the letter from Mr. Leet to which he referred. It

LINDBAY, WALTON & CO, 88 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, July 20, 1869.

F. W. Birby guarantees to the party controlling the seueral order business of the North River, except the Innama and National the of steamers, the sum of 85,825 ter annum prolits, payable in monthly instainents in advance, and should the receipts from the storage of general order goods exceed the sum of 84,000 per aunum, then the amount in excess to be equally divided between Mr. Birby and the copartner whose influence directs the business to his warehouses. It is understood that all receipts from storage of general order goods are to be considered profits, Mr. Birby Turnishing warehouse room as an equivalent for the industries above quoted. Should this agreement be continued beyond one year, then the sum to be guarantee; to be \$5,000 per annum. This to take effect from July 15, 1869.

The witness then continued—Mr. Leet told me in

The witness then continued-Mr. Leet told me in Washington that he was going to leave the army to make money, and that he thought this business was likely to be profitable; he told me that he had

Q. What were the names of his associates? A. that removed Mr. Grinnell were secret; we did our best to find them out, but 1 do not wish to give names, as it implicates certain persons; I will say, however, that it affects in no way, shape or manner only last night I was told that I was only a volunteer witness here; I cannot say whether the party saying that was a Custom House officer; it was understood that General Leet was a party to the clatton of which General Babcock and General Porter were members, and that he had to contribute to

ness were to go to Washington? A. Yes, sir; General Leet stated that he could not support his share of the mess at Washington on \$5,600 a year, and his army pay; I think General Leet was at that time receiving \$4,000 a year in the War Department.

Q. You understood then from General Leet that Generals Babcock and Porter were interested in this in no instance did I hear from General Leet that they were directly interested in the funds derived in the general order business, Q. Have you sny idea now that Porter and Bab-

ness? A. Emphatically no. sir.

Q. Well, what is your direct meaning? A. General Leet and Generals Baboock and Porter were in the same mess, so General Leet said, in Washing-

Leet while he was in Washington; they were dated from the White House. ber one letter acknowledging the receipt of a package from Mr. Grinnell for the use of the mess; the

Q. The business of this mess, then, was eating and drinking only? A. I suppose so.

Q. What disposition did you make of the general order business after Mr. Grinnell made the order sending goods to such store or stores as you indicated? A. Mr. Bixby's stores in West street; I was

cated? A. Mr. Bixby's stores in West street; I was never in those stores in my life.

Q. Was that the commencement of General Leet's connection with the general order business? A. I believe so, sir: Mr. Leet had at that time completed his arrangements with Mr. Bixby.

Q. Leet still remained in Washington? A. Yes; I do not think he came on to New York to live until about the time Mr. Grionell was removed.

Q. When did you see Mr. Leet again after this first arrangement was made? A. He was in New York frequently; I heard from him when he was in Washington; he complained from the start that this \$5.000 per annum was not enough to pay his share of the mess.

Q. At the time of these transactions in 1800, how long had you known Mr. Leet? A. I got acquainted with him about the time General Grant had his headquarters at City Point.

Q. How long had you known Mr. Stocking? A. I never knew Mr. Stocking until about three months before he came here.

Q. Were your relations with Mr. Leet purely personal? A. Yes.

Q. Were your personal relations intimate? A. Yes, air; before this general order business he told me that he wanted to go to New York and get some of the plums.

Q. You remitted his share of the general order

of the plums.
Q. You remitted his share of the general order business to him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that while he was in the War Department?

Q. You remitted his share of the general order business to him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that while he was in the War Department?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were his relations with Porter and Baboock? A. Very intimate.
Q. What were his relations with Porter and Baboock? A. Very intimate.
Q. His receipts, then, from general order business was \$5,500 and his saiary about \$4,000 more—did these constant complaints that \$6,500 were not sufficient to defray his share of the mess bills attractyour attention? A. No, str.
Q. Do your personal relations continue? A. I have seen very little of him during the last year.
Q. Did you ever receive any pay for your services ander Mr. Grinnell? A. Mr. Grinnell himself paid me a saiary; in all, I received \$1,500 or \$2,000; my name was not on the pay roll of the Custom House.
Q. When was Mr. Stocking appointed superintendent of cartage? A. I cannot say; Mr. Stocking came from Washington; he was a sutter during the war; he was also connected in some way with General Sturm, the agent of the Mexican government; he had some contract about supplying arms to Mexico; I was offered the appointment of superintendent of cartage business in January, 1870; I declined it, and on or about the same time Mr. Stocking was appointed; the cartage system is not now in existence; I believe it was abolished when Mr. Grinnell went out of office.
Q. Are the rates of the general order business, waich are proved to be now from \$1.50 to \$2.25 a package, higher than the old system? A. I should indige the present rates are about double what the old ones were.
Q. Have you any knowledge of control by polluticians in the Custom House by which they get moneys for the appointments made? A. I believe such a system exists.
Q. You think then, they get appointments and levy upon the appointees for their own benefit? A. I cannot say that positively, but I have no reason to doubt it.
Q. What politicians were implicated? A. I do not know.
Q. Do you say that warchouse men give pay to government inspectors? A. I guess you will find

Anow.
Q. Do you say that warehouse men give pay to government inspectors? A. I guess you will find that Leet and Stocking pay their inspectors.
Q. Did they ever tell rou so? A. I think Mr. Stocking Did mas a.

make it.

Q. In the letter of Mr. Grinnell to you about the order and giving you the selection of general order stores it is said, "To you and the associates with you;" why was that? A. Because it was understood that I was to select Mr. Leet; I suppose it was to cover Mr. Leet up.

Q. That phraseology was put in to cover Mr. Leet? A. Yes, sir; but I never had a dollar interest in the matter. In the matter.

Q. Why is the plural number used? A. Perhaps
Mr. Grinnell knew that other parties were asso-ciated with Mr. Leet; the rumor was that they

were.
Q. You indicated Bixby's stores? A. I did:
Bixby's stores were two in number; there was one
other store on the east side of the river—Messrs.
Squires & Co.—and there was Mr. Wood's store on
the Bast River.
Q. How did Mr. Grinnell happen to call upon you
when he was appointed if you did not know him
previously? A. I have no idea how the introduction came; he said at the time that he did not want
to tell me who it was; Mr. Grinnell was, I think, a
very good officer.

tion came; he said at the time that he did not want to tell me who it was; Mr. Grinnell was, I think, a very good officer.

Q. Do you think he would do anything directly or indirectly to deceive the public? A. No, Sr.

Q. You do not think he would attempt to cover anything up? A. No, Sir.

Q. Why then did he say "you" when he meant Mr. Leet? A. Everybody who wanted to know could have found it out; Mr. Grianell shoply did not want to advertise the fact; he knew that if he gave out that Leet had an interest in it there would be a hue and cry among the politicians; I think you will find that there are a thousand things in regard to the Custom Bouse which, though perfectly honest, had better not be published; Mr. Leet was at this time receiving pay from the government, and I do not know whether it was allegal for him to draw pay from the Custom House as well; Mr. Leet told me that it was improper.

Q. This letter was drawn in this way to conceal from the public the fact that General Leet was drawing pay from the army and the Custom Bouse too? A. Yes, sir; it was Mr. Leet's arrangement.

Q. Does it not seem to you that you and Mr. Grinnell were assisting him to cover up that wrong, if it was wrong? A. There was no intention to cover it up; I helped Mr. Leet out of friendship.

Q. Do you think it friendship to aid a man to violate the law? A. I do not know that it was a violation of the law, though Mr. Leet told me it was improper; I baye not how any idea that there was any tradd in it.

Q. It here was any frand do you not hink that, by this paper, Mr. Grinnell and you are parties to

fraud in it.

O If there was any fraud do you not think that,
by this paper, Mr. Grinnell and you are parties to
it? A. I am not a lawyer and cannot say. Is there

any fraud?

Q. That is reversing our positions. But was not there something that the public had a right to complian about in it? A. The only purpose in it was to conceal it from the politicians.

Q. Are you sure that the Secretary of the Treasury understood and approved the cartage arrangement? A. Yes, sir; I have a paper here which shows it, Witness here read the following letter:—

shows it. Witness here read the following letter:—
TRASURY DEPARTMENT, NOY 2, 1809.

SIR—I am in recept of your letter of the 1st instant, submitting your views upon manner of conducting the public caring at your port, and in reply thereto bave to state that the plan proposed meets the approval of the department. You will please report the amount of the penalty in the bond to be executed by government cartmen which you deem sufficient, and also what enanges or modifications of the existing regulations (if any) are necessary, in your opinion, in order to carry out your idea. Yours very respectfully, WILLIAM A. RIGHARDSON, Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Mores H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs, New York.

Q. You have heard of collusion between the shippers and the general order people—of what kind?

A. The object of the man on the ship is to get the goods out as quickly as possible.

Q. This order and other papers that you have, are they not part of the records of the Custom House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why have you kept them! A. Well, when you know that there is a combination against you to cut your throat you take every measure to protect yourself; I know that there has been a combination against me about this cartage business—high offi-Why have you kept them : A. Well, when you

Q. Do you know of any official of the United States

cials, too.

Q. Do you know of any official of the United States interested in the general order business now? A. No, sir; General Leet has resigned from the army, Q. Alout warehousemen paying inspectors: what inspectors do you mean? A. The inspectors of the warehousemen whose stores they have charge of; their per diem is paid by the warehousemen.

Q. That combination against you—nave any of the persons you alluded to been present in this room during this investigation? A. Yes, sir; General Leet has been here and so has Mr. Haw.

Q. Has Mr. Haw been connected with the Custom House business during the past two years? A. No, sir; but he has sought to be.

R. C. Collins, sworn:—Am an importer and jobber; have been for the last five or six years; I have no knowledge of the general order business; in you always go to the bonded warehouses; in you difficulty with the government; I have never found any embarrassment in doing business with the Custom House; in yousness is in sugars and teas; the government never carted a package for me, except here and there a stray one.

Q. Are there any officers who accept bribes to pass goods or baggage or traveliers? A. 1 do not know.

Witham Redmond sworn:—Am an importer of

William Redmond sworn:—Am an importer of

Irish linens; have been in the business lorty years; am lamiliar with the general workings of the busi-

was the motive for this faise ariticavit.

Q. Was not that affidavit filed before the District Judge? A. I presume it went on the files of the Court; I do not know.

Q. How do you think these matters might be reformed—speaking as an experienced and honorable merchant? A. I think that Custom House officers should exercise some judgment in these matters.

Q. Would you suggest any amendment in the law as at present? A. I think it was very hardly exercised in my case; if a rogue had been concerned it would have been a very good law.

Q. Was there any ground for the accusations made in your case? A. No, sir.

Harvey G. Eastman, sworn:—Am a member of the Assembly of New York from Futchess county; I believe I am referred to in Mr. Greeley's testimony yesterday.

Mr. Greeley's statements in reference to Mr. East.

lieve I am referred to in Mr. Greeley's testimony yesterday.
Mr. Greeley's statements in reference to Mr. Eastman were then read.
The winness continued—The statement that I was inducated by any person in my vote for Speaker is not true in any way wantever; I never said to any man that General Ketchum inducated my vote; General Ketchum and I had several taiks upon the subject; I saw him frequently, in my own county and in New York, in regard to the organization of the Assembly.

sholect, I saw him frequently, in my own county and in New York, in regard to the organization of the Assembly.

Q. Din an advise you to vote for Mr. Smith? A. That is rather a diment question to answer; my impression was that General Retchum supported the administration, and that the administration were involved in the contest; my interviews with him were of a general nature; I suppose I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew whom he wished to be elected as Speaker; I knew who me in the Custom House under Mr. Murphy and General Arthur; at the time of my conversation with him several members were prominent for Assembly, and it was not positively determined that smith would be the administration candidate, it supposed that he would favor the administration candidate, whoever it was; General Ketchum dished with any one; several Custom House officials were up there—Mr. Cornell, Mr. Laflin and others.

Q. What were they doing there? A. I do not know.

know.
Q. Were they simply taking the air there? A. I do not know.
Q. Did not you know what they were there for?
A. I suppose they were there in the interest of air. Smith.
Q. Then Mr. Smith was the Custom House candidate? A. I suppose so.

A. I suppose they were there in the interest of air. Smith.

Q. Then Mr. Smith was the Custom House candidate? A. I suppose so.

Q. Do not you know so? A. Well, yes.

Q. Did you not support Mr. Smith because he was the Custom House candidate—is not that so? A. I scarcely can say that is quite correct; my interviews with General Ketchum were general.

Q. Have you any triends in the Custom House?

A. Acquaintances—no particular friends.

Q. Any acquaintances, whose appointment you solicited in any way? A. I suppose there are some.

Q. How many? A. Oh, not many, sir—two or three; I obtained their appointment through General Ketchum.

Q. Do you still mean to say that you did not know who General Ketchum wished elected as speaker?

A. I do not mean to say that.

Q. Do you know of any men being turned out of the Custom House because they belonged to the Conking wing? A. No, sir.

Q. How many of the employés of the Custom House were at Albany? A. I am not able to answer that question—very few of them; it would be very difficult for me to say.

Q. Form some kind of an estimate. A. There were not many that I knew.

Q. How many? A. I do not call to mind now—six to eight; the hearsay of others, of course, makes it a good deal more than that.

Q. Then one-third of all you knew were thero? A. (witness very confused), Scarcely that, sir.

Charlton P. Lewis sworn—Have been a resident of New York city; am managing editor of the Evening Post; as to the general order business, I nave no knowledge except general rumor; as to misconduct under this administration, I have no special knowledge; i mean the administration of General knowledge; i mean the administration of General knowledge cons of baggage of passengers were brought on a Cunard steamer, and a passenger told me that if any passenger told me that if any passenger did not bribe the officer he did not know it; in another case some household furniture was passed for a bribe of \$60; when I my-

self passed baggare the inspectors were utterly shameless in exacting bribes; I once came with some invalid ladies, in 1867, and, at the request of the officer, made out an invoice of the baggare; the officer came and said:—"The proper thing for you to do is to let me put in a blank entry;" allowed him to do so, and a few days after he made a call upon me at the office, and gave me to understand that he expected a present; every passenger coming to this port knows this; the complaints are now universal; another department is the Appraisers' Department; I have little information that is direct, but that little is convincing; by my side yesterday afternoon, in teaving here, two young men, fellow passengers on the car, and from their conversation, also evidently custom House officers, said thus; the first said to the other, "You know what we mean by sampling cigars; that means studing our pockets as full as possible; that was said in the nearing of the conductor; I have put in various evidence of the enormous frauds now practised in the appraiser's office, at the office of Judge Noah Davis, and the committee may refer to it; in this department swindling is the rule and honesty the exception; the third department I know anything about is that for refunding duties; I collected evidence on this point recently: Mr. Kennedy told me that he had met a Custom House broker who said to him, "You imported a lot of goot is a certain time ago; you have put in no claim on those goods for damages;" Mr. Kennedy said, "They were not damages;" I worker answered, "That's no matter; give the claim to me and I will collect it for you and we will divide the profits;" the goods were railroad iron, goods which were incapable of being injured; I saw Mr. Boutwell on this subject, and he told me that he had examined many cases of this kind and had not found one which was not tained with fraud; with regard to each

that I was the only passenger who had ever complianted.

Mr. Wakeman, who was present, here interfered, but was at once stopped by the Senators.

Q. How do you account for abuses \$50 notorious escaping the notice of the heads of departments—how is it that that which is known to everybody else should fait to be known to the officer whose chief duty it is to find it out? A. Well, I can see how it it is that passongers may know all about it and so circulate the knowledge among the general public, and yet no complaint be made to the Surveyor.

Q. Some three days age you did make a complaint; were not the remedies plain and apparent?

A. On the contrary; Secretary Boutwell told me that it was a very difficult thing to do; to devise a remedy is well worthy of the best attention of the noble minds now assembled here.

Here the Senators on masse acknowledged the compliment by a bend of the head, while the crowd of spectators and the reporters indulged in a general titter.

Q. You know, however, of no attempt naving been made after that complaint to remedy the evil?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have no knowledge other than news-

been made after that complaint to remedy the evil?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have no knowledge other than newspaper information? A. No, sir, and that I suppose is hardly that which will satisfy this committee.

Q. Then you do not look upon newspaper information as knowledge? A. Well, yes, sir; and of a liighly important kind.

Q. have you, as the recorder of daily events, been able to find a single case in which one of these multindinous frauds in the Appraiser's office has been punished? A. On the contrary, I have not only not known such a case, but I have known of the most strange and unaccountable omissions to punish even proved cases.

Q. Would not these frauds be checked more efficiently by one conviction than by ten thousand settlements? A. Well, no, sir; an officer so punished would only be looked upon as an unlucky man.

man. Q. Then crime detected would be looked upon simply as a misfortune? A. I think that among Custom House officers, from generation to generation, there is a very low standard of morals, and crime would certainly be so regarded among them.

Q. Do you know whether Custom House officers have influenced the last Republican Convention and the last election for Speaker in the Legislature? A. I nave no reason to doubt it; I do not know it myself.

Q. How about political assessments? A. I have heard of them constantly.
Q. And of officers being discharged if they re-fused to pay them? A. Only by dismissal from their

rused to pay them? A. Only by dismissal from their place.

Q. Does this system extend to other branches of the federal service? A. In the internal Revenue service, yes; I do not know whether that is or not the case in the Custom House.

Q. Do you know whether men can hold their places here it they differ in political stripe from that of the authorities? A. That is notorious; I have never heard it doubted: not only that, but a man will be removed if the intends who had him appointed are independent in their criticisms; I know cases of that kind.

Q. Their tenure of office, then, is dependent upon submission to the positioal epishous of their superiors? A. Yes, sir; but my evidence on this point is worth little; I am but an echo of universal rumor.

Q. You think, then, that political appointments are prejudicial to the public service? A. Yes, sir; I think that permanence of service and adequate salary are absolutely necessary to secure a reform of the frauds I have anuded to.

Q. Do you know anything of the profits made by the special agents of the freasury who make these selzures? A. A special agent so for the profits made by the special agents of the freasury who make the selzures? A. A special agent so from the profits made by the special merchant and lets him know that he is aware of the contemplated swindle and offers to share the profits; I state this simply as a matter of common better.

Q. Does this arise from the power of these detec-

share the promis; I state this shappy as these deteccommon belief.

Q. Does this arise from the power of these detectives to make seizures without making any preliminary examination? A. That is one of their facilities for corruption; but I have heard of cases in
which money is made by threats of seizure only; I
have heard of honest merchants who have been
victimized in this way.

The committee then adjourned till this morning.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

News from the West.

The second of the series of public missionary meetings, under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary Association of the General Board, was in East Twenty-lith street, near Madison avenue.
After the missionary service, Bishop Porten made a
lew remarks, and introduced
Bishop Randall, of Colorado, who spoke of the

lew remarks, and introduced

Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, who spoke of the great need of missionary work, and the needs of the West. There are three Territories under the charge of the Bishop. Colorado alone is two thousand square miles larger than all New England and Onio added. He found when he went there an intelligent community, ready to accept the Protestant Episeopal Church. He preached sometimes in a dance hall, sometimes in a grocery store or in a log school nouse. The result was good. He wants money more than men, for he knows of men if he could get money to support them. Several churches have been built by a little pecuniary help from the denomination. If the Episcopal Church is to have the controlling power than religion and learning must go hand in hand. Schools are wanted. A school for boys has been erected near Deuver. The country is being settled rapidly. This is a golden opportunity. The learners of the Episcopal Church that fit to be the Church for our own community here fit it for the frontier, and if the Church is wise it will take possession of the empire in embryo.

Rev. Mr. Thayer, formerly missionary in Africa, spoke of the heathen, so called, as in many instances anxious seekers for light. He had known mothers anxiously trying to educate their children in the right way. Sups go from America and England carrying recklessness and sin and cline till the beathers have learned to think of Europeans as everything bad. It is not the question whether our civilization shall go to the heathen shores, but whether it shall be represented only by goddness. Shall this Church let the Master's name be blasphemed and make noeffort to counteract this wrong. There has been much said of the failure of foreign missions. The man of the world in foreign lands does not like the presence of the missionary is the friend of the heathen and keeps him in the light, but the trader doesn't want the light brought. Foreign missions have in the last fifty years accomplished a work that should set this Church afame with e

accommodate it.

After some more remarks concerning the Western work and a call for funds to erect buildings for schools, the meeting closed. THE CONSOLIDATION SCHEME IN HOBOKEN.

Although a vast number of property owners in Hoboken have already spoken emphatically against the proposed consolidation of their city with Union Hill, West Hoboken, &c., nevertheless the prominent citizens of the aurrounding townships are vigorously endeavoring to create a change of public opinion in Hobosen. The politicians especially ar-beginning to lavor the project as a set-off agains the gigantic plunder party of Jersey City. Meet lags are being frequently held in Hobosen and it may be that the idea will yet be realized

THE BANK NOT BROKEN.

The Panic at the Third Avenue Savings Bank-A Clamorous Crowd Yesterday-Disorderly Demonstrations-The Institution Still Paying.

Bank Superintendent Howell to the Rescue-What He Says.

As was predicted in the HERALD two days ago the "backbone" of the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank "has not yet been broken," and the number demanding admission yesterday was fully double that of the previous day, or about fourteen off yesterday morning by the mysterious lamplighter, who usually treads the silent streets when eager depositors are in that happy state of slumber that no ghosts of broken or breaking banks disturb them. fully two hundred early risers were in front of the bank on the corner. They were reinforced momentarily by others; and as the fleeting hours passed the gathering increased very visibly. At ten o'clock there were fully fourteen hundred per sonnel of the lines was an interesting study, and the comments of the depositors were highly amusing. In the lines were many of our best trades people; old men just toppling into the grave; beggars, led by children; soldiers on wooden legs and crutches, and women with tender infants in their arms. When the doors were opened, at ten A. M., the lines were animated, as if moved by electrical influences, and for twenty minutes there was a swaying to and fro and a scramble for positions. The police, under the guidance of Sergeant Groo, tried to act impartially in giving each man and woman his and her proper place, but, when the lines were formed within the banking office, many of those who were first without found themselves among the last within—or at the fag end of the line. About two hundred were admitted, when by some stupid blun-der in a misconception of orders the front door was closed as tight as a drum, and those without drew down their lips and cursed their luck in being late. The cry went up, "We're sold out!" "The bank's one of the trustees, discovered for the first time that the doors were closed. Turning to one of the em-ployes he exclaimed indignantly:— "Open those doors, quickly! That is a pretty

sign for the people who pass in the cars. They will report that we have suspended! Move A moment later the doors were thrown open and

a thousand people who were trembling for the sta-bility of the concern, breathed freer. The bank

bility of the concern, breathed freer. The bank was kept open during the remainder of the day, and dollar for dollar was paid out over the paying teller's desk.

About one o'clock Captain Cameron, who with his officers has been indefatigably at work in aiding the depositors and protecting them from the thieves, entered the private office, lighted a cirar, and stiting down awaited orders. A consultation of trustees J. H. Bates, H. A. Harrison and K. E. P. Cool was had, and the result was the posting on the outer door the following card:—

There are as many inside as can be paid before three

There are as many inside as can be plid before three o'holock. The bank will be opened at ten A. M. to-morrow. This card, which was written in large letters, had the effect to largely diminish the crowd without, which then numbered about seven hundred persons, and until the closing hour the payments went on regularly. Among the large depositors who had been thrown out of the line early in the morning on account of being deficient in muscle, which is necessary to fight one's way in a clamorous crowd of this kind, were Professor J. E. Frobisher, the well known elocutionst, and Mrs. Bacigaliupi, who for three days has been present in the line with a tender infant in her arms. Several ladies of good standing in society, after sweating in the lines for hours, fainted, and were tenderly lifted by Captain Cameron and his officers, resuscitated ahd advanced to the teller's desk, where they received their money and went to their bomes rejoicing.

About two o'clock the crowd had so diminished that the police captain retared, leaving in charge of the bank Officer Frank Smith, of the Eignteenth precinct, who, until the hour of closing, ably handled his platoon. There were several sergeants and captains of bolice present to draw out their money, out no lavoritism was shown them, and they were forced to take their place in the line. Detective Officer MeVay, or the Eignteenth precinct, was present, protecting the depositors from the thieves who lined the outer walks, but as yet no cases of pocket picking have been reported. It is very certain, from the remarks of those who were yesterday turned away from the bank unpaid, that the run is not yet near its end, and that the bank officent cash on hand to meet the demand. President Lyon, however, seems to be more hopeful than ever, and dis not appear to be at all disturbed by the demonstration of yesterday. About three o'clock yesterday he came in smiling and remarked—"well, I have been down town all day, and the time has come for work. We will pay to-morrow, next day and all next

remarked—"well, I have been down town all day, and the time has come for work. We will pay tomorrow, next day and all next week if necessary," in answer to questions put to him by a Heral, in proporter, as to the result of Bank Superintendent Howell's examination of the bank on Thursday night, Mr. Lyons, with a look of astonishment that the lact of Howell's presence in the city had leaked out, declared that Mr. Howell had spent three hours in the bank, and had left after the declaration that the bank was all right. Mr. Lyon intimated that the long looked-for statement of the assets and liabilities would be sent to the press before ten last night, as the trustees were to meet in special session at half-past seven.

The payments yesterday were evidently purposely prolonged in view of the run, as will be seen by the following actual time taken to pay thirteen depositors. The figures show minutes and seconds consumed in the payment of each depositor from one to thirteen inclusive:—Firsl, 2:35; second, 2:01; third, 2:01; fourth, 2: fifth, 1:58; sixth, 2:51; seventh, 1:21; eignth, 1:19; ninh, 1:58; sixth, 2:51; seventh, 1:21; eignth, 1; thirteenth, 2:36. Messrs. Weeks and Seaman were the paying tellers. After the bank closed Mr. Weeks invited the Herald reporter to enter the vaults, and these three feet will keep Mr. Weeks busy for a week paying out, unless he displays more vim than he did yesterday.

At half-past seven o'dlock last night a meeting of the trustees of the bank was held to consider the propriety of publishing a statement of the asset and liabilities, for which the depositors and the Bank Superintendent have so long looked in vain, but up to this writing it has not been furnished to the press.

What Superintendent Howell Says-H:

Wants to Pretect Depositors.

A. D. Howell, of Bath, N. Y., is the gentleman who has the general supervision of all the banks of the State, and he, being Superintendent of Banks for the State, has an office at Albany. Learning Savings Bank, and failing to obtain from President Lyons any satisfactory state-ment of Mr. Howell's investigations, a HERALD reporter last evening searched the hotels for an bour, and finally found him located at one of the uptown establishments. By the aid of the cierk Superintendent Howell was located in room 40, and a card sent up brought back the response that "No. 40 is out." Five minutes later the courtestes of the hotel detective were called into

"No. 40 is out." Five minutes later the courtestes of the hotel detective were called into requisition, and he pointed out Mr. Howell to the reporter, who approached him, introduced himself and stated his business. Mr. Howell, who is a well preserved gentleman, offered to give him all the information in his power, and, passing Commissioner Henry Smith's friendly nod, settled down in one of the rear rooms for a chat.

Mr. Howell was not at all communicative, but withat was very anxious to learn the feeling of depositors yesterday at the Third Avenne Bank. After many side remarks he stated that he had the interest of the depositors in all the savings banks of the city at heart; that on Thursday night he visited the Third Avenne Savings Bank and spent some time with the trustees; that they—or, correcting himself—Mr. Owen, showed him a memoranda of the condition of the bank, and for the interest of depositors he had not interfered. Speaking of the examination of the bank after the October run, Mr. Howell denied that he had made an examined the statement of the Trustees. Finally he remarked, "If, upon the report of Messrs. Hennessy and Keyser, who were named by me to examine the affairs of the depositors would have been promoted, I would have taken the necessary steps to appoint a receiver. But I thought a different course was advisable. I had nothing but the interests of the depositors in view."

"But," said the reporter, "you have, within twenty-four nours, met the trustees of the bank. What is the result?"

"I have not seen any reason to change my mind as to the course adopted by me in the past. The press seems to think that the Banking Superintendent can appoint a receiver. That is a mistake. Have you seen the law of 1871?"

"I have not seen any reason to change my mind and on the course adopted by me in the past. The press seems to think that the Banking Superintendent can appoint a receiver. That is a mistake.

"It was a bill introduced in the Senate—I think the last bill passed at the last session."
"Did Abe Governor sign it?"
"Certainly, and it is the law governing my action regarding savings banks."
"I have not seen it. What are its provisions?"
"I will send you a copy. All I can say briefly is that I cannot appoint a receiver. If a bank is in a critical condition it is my duty to report the evidence taken by the examiners to the Attorney General, whose duty it is to appoint a receiver. So far I sail to find any justification for the appointment of a receiver for the Third Avenue Bank. Still, it is very proper that the trustees should give you a statement of their assets and liabilities."
"Not to me. Mr. Howell. Say to the press."
"Yes, I mean the press when I say you; and if they do not give it to you to night, I will see them to-morrow and urge them to do so."
"This terminated the interview as far as the public are interested, and Mr. Howell, bidding the reporter good night, remarked:—"I will do all I can to aid the press and protect depositors."

Mr. Howell has come to New York to stay until the panic is over, and it is saie to say that if he does his duty fearlessly and faithfully he will return to the capital only after every bank of savings in the city has open carefully examined and the securities in which their trustees have invested the savings of the poor are personally handled.

THE MUNICIPAL CONFUSION.

The Aldermanic Deadlock-Mr. Comen and Mr. Plunkitt Not Yet Sworn In-The Sale by the Sheriff of the New York Printing Company-An Injunction Served Upon the Sheriff.

The Aldermanic deadlock was not moved an infi-nitesimal portion yesterday. Several of the newly-elected Aldermen, including Aldermen Vance, Conover, Cochrane and Falconer, were at the Clerk's office, and in the afternoon there was a committee meeting, but the proceedings thereof did not transpire. Ex-Aldermen Coman and Piunkit were in attendance on the Committee on Protests, but the committee did not organize, and nerefore the ex-Aldermen had no opportunity of being heard. The Mayor was at his office during

therefore the ex-Aldermen had no opportunity of being heard. The Mayor was at his office during the greater part of the day transacting the usual routine business and receiving the visits of city officials and friends.

At the Comptroller's office there was more even than the usual activity. The Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller had been absent at Albany during the greater part of the week, and the number of hungry seekers for the settlement of unpaid claims had accumulated. To one and all the same answer was returned—namely, that as soon as the Legislature had legalized these payments the money would be promptly forthcoming. The "Comptrollers bill," as the measure introduced to the Senate by Senator Benedict is known by, was the topic of conversation among the frequenters of the Hail. The universal and nearly unanimous opinion was that it would not get through the Legislature in its present shape. Nobody doubted the safety of piacing such large powers in the hands of the present Comptroller. To pass, nowever, a law that gave such enormous power to one man would be establishing a precedent that it would be very difficult to lose the effect of in future legislation. Mr. Green states that it is only for a specimed time that such powers are given him, and that the law would bear upon its face a temporary character. All of which is very true, but does not soothe the popular fear, or the unwillingness to see any man, however noble, "clothed with so much power.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the sale of the property of the New York Printing Company by the Sheriff. The sale was consequent on the inability of the above company, which is for the most part so satisfy a claim of the receiver of Ocean Bank, who holds \$109,000 worth of attendance, many of whom were present, however, Presently Sheriff Brennan arrived, accompanied by his deputy, W. H. Burns, and the auctioneer, Mr. Field. It was intended to sell the presses and other portions of the stock in lots, but the receiver for the bank. Mr. Davis, expressed a desire to sell the property as it stood, in one lot, including the lease of the building. There were two bids, one for \$49,500 and the other for \$50,000, by Mr. John F. Trow. After a long time spent in an endeavor to get an advance, it was finally sold to Mr. Trow. To Duane street, where the "Manufacturing Stationers" stores of the Printing Company are situated, the Sheriff, with his assistant and a large number of persons present at the sale of the printing establishment, proceeded immediately after the former sale. There were several lots sold, when the sale was interrupted by an officer from the Superior Court, who gave to the deputy sheriff the following information:—

The Owan National Bunk w. The Naw York Printing Comhis deputy, W. H. Burns, and the auctioneer, Mr.

Information:—

The Oxon National Bunk w. The New York Printing Company.—On the petition of Edward H. Tracey, executor, and Laura B. Taylor, executrix, of the last will and testament of James B. Taylor, late of the city of New York, deceased, let the plaintiff herein, the Ocean National Bank, of the city of New York, their attorneys, counselors, agents and servants, show cause before inis Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1872, why a stay of proceedings should not be granted upon the judgment rendered upon the 17th day of November, 1871, for glog 380 885, and upon the execution heretofore issued to the Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

to ore issued to the Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

And in the meantime, and until the hearing of the motion on the return of this order to show cause, the said Sheriff of the city and county of New York and the said plannilly, and all their counsel, attorneys, agents and servants, are hereby restrained from selling any property of the defendants, the New York Printing Company, herveforce levied upon by the Sherid of the city and county of New York, under and by virtue of any executions issued upon a certain judgment or or about the 17th day of November, 1871, for the sum of \$169,330 85, and recovered in this action by the plaintiff against the said defendants. And the said Sheriff and the said plaintiff are hereby re-strained from taking any proceedings of saie upon the said recention in the meantime.

JANUARY 5, 1872.

The delivery of this document, of course, brought the sale to a premature close. There were various speculations as to the cause of this injunction being served at the eleventh hour, but from those who would be likely to know no information could be obtained.

Mons. Mercier, the accomplished editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis, has just published a photo-Course, As a representation of the American "Derby" Mr. Mercier's work possesses considerable interest for the public, and especially deserves the patronage of the sporting fraternity. It is a successful attempt to represent a familiar scene, and the artist furnishes evidence that he thoroughly enters into the spirit of what he portrays. All the effects are got without the introduction of color, the artist depend-ing on his treatment of light and snade to suggest ceeded to a very great extent, but we are so interested with the action everywhere visible in the composition that we forget the absence of color. One of the carriages in the centre where visible in the composition that we forget the absence of color. One of the carriages in the centre of the painting, with its groups of lovers and sight-seers, reminds us strongly of the work of Frith and is full of evidence of observation. Indeed this quality strikes us as pervading the whole picture. This class of work has been very successful in England, though the severer art critics are of opinion that power and skill would be better directed thankin painting a kind of photograph of contemporary life. We have no doubt, however, that works of this description will one day be sought after with the most intense interest for the imaght they will afford into our daily life. Mons. Mercief's enterprise is praise-worty and we wish it every success.

The best proof of the growth of art taste in England, as well as the recognition of the importance of art knowledge, is found in the creation of art professorships in the various English universities. I. J. Poynter, A. R. A., delivered his inaugural lecture at the London University College on the 27th September, and reviewed at some length the comparative merits of the systems of instruction pursued in England and France. He condemned the English system of prolonged study of the antique before sufficent knowledge had been acquired from the study of nature to enable the student to recognize fully the beauties of the old statues. It was his intention, he stated, to reverse the usual order of study, and give the drst place to drawing from life. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and was instended to with marked attention.

The quarrel between the authorities of the South Kensington Museum and the London shopkeepers and manufacturers relative to the establishment of vannez, which has taken the popular side, declares that "in museums and exhibitions, as well as in other waks of life, that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. A rent-free bazaar at Kensington is an immoranty; if persisted in it will ulumately be a ruin."

A loan exhibition of dra

THE HARBOR MASTER INQUIRY.

Examination of Witnesses in Behalf of the Complaint-The Case Assuming a Tangible Shape-A Wharfinger on the Stand.

The often-postponed continuation of the inquiry into the alleged frauds in the Harbor Masters' Department was resumed yesterday in the office of the Captain of the Port. On the assembling of the Court Mr. Benedict, the counsel for the complainwho was under examination when the Court ad

On taking the stand the witness requested to be allowed to make the following statement:-"Mr. Friday if it would not make a difference in the charge if the warehouseman gave his personal supervision to the removal of goods from the whart. I did not at the time quite understand the question, so wish, in explanation, now to state that such a course would be unusual, as mercantile lines and dock keepers generally do that themselves. If I was requested to do it I should, of course, try to make something out of it, Mr. Davis-Would you, then, charge more if you

gave your personal superintendence to the removal of goods from the dock and storage?

WITNESS—I would charge them the regular rate and get it done under the rate; that's where I make

Mr. Davis-In the charges which you have sworn

WITNESS-Cartage I can, generally; 1

SOMETIMES PAY REGULAR RATES for cartage, but my reason for so doing is my own

By Mr. Benedict-If I was called upon to give personal attention to the removal of flour from the

dock I should not charge extra for storage. By Mr. Davis-I never did give personal attention to the removal of flour from the dock.

By Captain of the Port—I never knew of an in-

stance where a warehouseman personally superin work done at under rates by employing men who are not regularly employed by any firm; rather than be idle such men will work under rates pro tem., but they would not undertake steady work at the same rate; I take advantage of that fact to make

same rate; I take advantage of that fact to make my money out of cartage.

Mr. Davis—Why would you be more apt to employ those cartmen in a case where you gave personal superintendence to the removal of goods than in any other?

WITNESS—Having answered that question once I reime to do so again.

Mr. Benedict—What is the regular rate of cartage on flour?

WITNESS—Usually about five cents per barrel.

Mr. Davis—Is there any regular rate?

WITNESS—That seems to be the customary rate; I never pay more for that distance—from my store to the piers Nos. 1 to 9 I mean.

William K. Nivers sworn, stated:—I am a wharfinger, and do business at 4: Front street; bave had charge of piers Nos. 5, 6 and 7, East River, for the last past eight years; I remember that the bark Torryborne was removed irom pier No. 7 in December last; before she arrived the berth had been uncompled three or four days, it was occupied the day after she was removed; two brigs succeeded her; at the time she was removed two vessels, a brig and a schooner, were lying at the upside of the pier; I was not on the dock at the time of the bark's removal. Davis—I don't know whether Hart was appried to for a berth (or the Torryborne; about a year

schooner, were lying at the upside of the pier; I was not on the dock at the time of the bark's removal.

By Mr. Davis—I don't know whether Hart was applied to for a berth for the Torryborne; about a year ago I heard Hart say that if a vessel wished to berth in that (the canal) district, he should be APPLIED TO PERSONALLY for it; I do not know whether Hart, at the time the Torryborne was removed, had assigned the berth to any other vessel; I had no instructions from the captain of the port, or Mr. Davis, to allow vessels to come to that dock.

By Mr. Benedict—I remember the fact of some flour being removed from pier No. 6, in July last; but I did not see it removed; pier No. 6 was not obstructed either in July or becember sufficiently to necessitate the removal of flour.

By Mr. Davis—I don't know whether I saw the November lot of flour on the pier, so cannot tell how long it laid there; I have requested Oaptain Hart to remove goods from some of the piers over which I have charge; perhaps, three times; some years ago; to the best of my recollection, I never applied to him to remove any of the flour of E. W. Coleman & Co. from any pier over which I have charge; I would have had Coleman's flour removed if it was encumbering the doox the same as any one else's; I might have asked Hart to remove Coleman's property, not knowing to whom it belonged.

William Lloyd, sworn:—Stated that he did business at No. 31 Coenties sip; remembered Coleman's property, not knowing to whom it belonged.

William Lloyd, sworn:—Stated that he did business at No. 31 Coenties sip; remembered Coleman's nour being removed to Gardiner's store; there was nothing in the condition of the pier, No. 6; did not know Gardiner's stores, or whether Hart had an interest in them; never heard of other property being removed in the pier to Gardiner's store; or whether Hart had an interest in them; never heard of other property being removed in the pier to Gardiner's store; or whether Hart had an interest in them; never heard of the pier of remain three w

tion was made to hart to allow the flour in question to remain; have never had a business disagreement; no hard words have ever passed between mart and myself; when I state that there was no reason for removing the flour I mean that there was noom on the pier for thousands of barrels; 3,000 barrels of flour might be upon the pier and not obstruct ousness; besides the flour there was upon the pier at the time in question only a very little merchandles; don't know how many barrels of flour were there; and a little merchandles upon the pier; cannot state what it was or all the merchandles that was on the pier; other barrels were there; remember Coleman's flour, but cannot be positive as to the property of sell; think that a few barrels of paint or merchandles consigned to me were there; can of swear exactly what I had there without referring to dates, except Coleman's and those i mish, have been others; I was off asked by any one to notice particularly the condition of the pier at the time the flour was famoved; I don't know whether any vessel had applied for a berth at the pier where that flour was lying, for the purpose of receiving or discharging cargo; I do not think that another vessel for the purpose of receiving or discharging came there, from the fact that Coleman's barge occupied the berth for about three weeks; I reiuse to state what time of the year vessels are not allowed to come there; the boat from which the flour had been discharged in November still lay alongside the pier, I think; I fancy sine lay several days after Coleman's lot of cargo had been landed; I think it was Captain Wood's boat; I will not swear positively that the boat from which that flour was discharged remained at the bier until Coleman's cargo was stored; I cannot say whether a canal boat (ook that place directly after the flour was discharged remained at the bier until Coleman's cargo was stored; I cannot say whether a canal boat (ook that place directly after the flour was discharged remained at the bier until Coleman's cargo wa

chafged.

By Mr. Benedict—It was

BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT
that the four I refer to as having been three weeks
on the pier was allowed to remain; I have known
two or three thousand barreis to be on the pier
without interfering with business; pier No. 6, at the
time in question, was not encumbered—there was
plenty of room upon it; I never saw that pier so
clear as it was all last summer; the lower end of the
pier, half way up, was entirely unoccupied at the
time the flour was removed; most of the boats that
come in at that season are grain boats; they discharge into vessels and only lie there for orders.

By Mr. Duvis—It was by special agreement that
some flour lay three weeks on the pier; Mr. Baidwin, who attends to Coleman & Co.'s flour, and myself were the parties to this agreement; we had an
understanding that the flour should remain on the
dock until it was sold; I agreed to let it remain; it
was in my possession; I was

NOT PAID ANYPHING
for permitting it to remain; when I swore that I
had seen 3,000 barrels of flour on the pier without
incommoding business I referred to my own merchandise and that of others.

After a few more questions of but trivial import
had been put to and answered by the witness Lloyd.
Captain Jones adjourned the Court until half-past
ten o'clock A. M. to-day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain relief for the sufferers by the fire at Chicago and the the 5th of January :-

Commerce of Bremen, through Joseph Seilgman, Esq.
Parent and Child, for Chicago, Michigan and
Wisconsin, a supplementary donation
From the Sheffield (England) Relief Fund,
through Mr. Thomas Jessop, Treasurer
Mr. Crosby, Bank of Commerce
A. F. Potter, net proceeds of entertainment at
Association Hail October 30, 1871.
Noble & Hoare, London, through Adolph Kepplemann, for Chicago.

60 00

On Thursday last Charles S. Hawley, of 17 Rivngton street, lost a tub of butter. Atter a diligent

ington street, lost a two of butter. After a diligent search it wasfound in the kitchen of the liquor store and restaurant 10 Catharine street, formerly kept by "Reddy the Blacksmith." Mrs. Bowe is the proprietress at present, said to be a relation of "Reddy." The barkeeper, Cornelius Murray, who acknowledges receiving the butter from two strangers, was arrested yesterday. He was brought before Judge Scott and held to answer.